

LIST OF POSTULATES AND THEOREMS

Postulates

Any segment or angle is congruent to itself. (Reflexive Property)	112
If there exists a correspondence between the vertices of two triangles such that three sides of one triangle are congruent to the corresponding sides of the other triangle, the two triangles are congruent. (SSS)	116
If there exists a correspondence between the vertices of two triangles such that two sides and the included angle of one triangle are congruent to the corresponding parts of the other triangle, the two triangles are congruent. (SAS)	117
If there exists a correspondence between the vertices of two triangles such that two angles and the included side of one triangle are congruent to the corresponding parts of the other triangle, the two triangles are congruent. (ASA)	117
Two points determine a line (or ray or segment).	132
If there exists a correspondence between the vertices of two right triangles such that the hypotenuse and a leg of one triangle are congruent to the corresponding parts of the other triangle, the two right triangles are congruent. (HL)	158
A line segment is the shortest path between two points.	184
Through a point not on a line there is exactly one parallel to the given line. (Parallel Postulate)	224
Three noncollinear points determine a plane.	270
If a line intersects a plane not containing it, then the intersection is exactly one point.	271
If two planes intersect, their intersection is exactly one line.	271
If there exists a correspondence between the vertices of two triangles such that the three angles of one triangle are congruent to the corresponding angles of the other triangle, then the triangles are similar. (AAA)	339
A tangent line is perpendicular to the radius drawn to the point of contact.	459
If a line is perpendicular to a radius at its outer endpoint, then it is tangent to the circle.	460
Circumference of a circle = π · diameter.	499
The area of a rectangle is equal to the product of the base and the height for that base.	512
Every closed region has an area.	512
If two closed figures are congruent, then their areas are equal.	512

If two closed regions intersect only along a common boundary, then the area of their union is equal to the sum of their individual areas.	512
The area of a circle is equal to the product of π and the square of the radius.	537
Total area of a sphere = $4\pi r^2$, where r is the sphere's radius.	571
The volume of a right rectangular prism is equal to the product of its length, its width, and its height.	679
For any two real numbers x and y , exactly one of the following statements is true: $x < y$, $x = y$, or $x > y$. (Law of Trichotomy)	687
If $a > b$ and $b > c$, then $a > c$. Similarly, if $x < y$ and $y < z$, then $x < z$. (Transitive Property of Inequality)	687
If $a > b$, then $a + x > b + x$. (Addition Property of Inequality)	687
If $x < y$ and $a > 0$, then $a \cdot x < a \cdot y$. (Positive Multiplication Property of Inequality)	688
If $x < y$ and $a < 0$, then $a \cdot x > a \cdot y$. (Negative Multiplication Property of Inequality)	688
The sum of the measures of any two sides of a triangle is always greater than the measure of the third side.	691

Theorems

1 If two angles are right angles, then they are congruent.	22
2 If two angles are straight angles, then they are congruent.	24
3 If a conditional statement is true, then the contrapositive of the statement is also true. (If p , then $q \Leftrightarrow$ If $\sim q$, then $\sim p$.)	46
4 If angles are supplementary to the same angle, then they are congruent.	76
5 If angles are supplementary to congruent angles, then they are congruent.	77
6 If angles are complementary to the same angle, then they are congruent.	77
7 If angles are complementary to congruent angles, then they are congruent.	77
8 If a segment is added to two congruent segments, the sums are congruent. (Addition Property)	82
9 If an angle is added to two congruent angles, the sums are congruent. (Addition Property)	83
10 If congruent segments are added to congruent segments, the sums are congruent. (Addition Property)	83

List of Theorems, *continued*

11	If congruent angles are added to congruent angles, the sums are congruent. (Addition Property)	13
12	If a segment (or angle) is subtracted from congruent segments (or angles), the differences are congruent. (Subtraction Property)	14
13	If congruent segments (or angles) are subtracted from congruent segments (or angles), the differences are congruent. (Subtraction Property)	14
14	If segments (or angles) are congruent, their like multiples are congruent. (Multiplication Property)	19
16	If segments (or angles) are congruent, their like divisions are congruent. (Division Property)	30
16	If angles (or segments) are congruent to the same angle (or segment), they are congruent to each other. (Transitive Property)	35
17	If angles (or segments) are congruent to congruent angles (or segments), they are congruent to each other. (Transitive Property)	35
18	Vertical angles are congruent.	101
19	All radii of a circle are congruent.	126
20	If two sides of a triangle are congruent, the angles opposite the sides are congruent. (If \triangle , then \triangle .)	148
21	If two angles of a triangle are congruent, the sides opposite the angles are congruent. (If \triangle , then \triangle .)	149
22	If $A = (x_1, y_1)$ and $B = (x_2, y_2)$, then the midpoint $M = (x_m, y_m)$ of \overline{AB} can be found by using the midpoint formula:	171
	$M = (x_m, y_m) = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$	
23	If two angles are both supplementary and congruent, then they are right angles.	180
24	If two points are each equidistant from the endpoints of a segment, then the two points determine the perpendicular bisector of that segment.	186
26	If a point is on the perpendicular bisector of a segment, then it is equidistant from the endpoints of that segment.	186
26	If two nonvertical lines are parallel, then their slopes are equal.	200
27	If the slopes of two nonvertical lines are equal, then the lines are parallel.	200
28	If two lines are perpendicular and neither is vertical, each line's slope is the opposite reciprocal of the other's.	200
29	If a line's slope is the opposite reciprocal of another line's slope, the two lines are perpendicular.	200
30	The measure of an exterior angle of a triangle is greater than the measure of either remote interior angle.	216

31	If two lines are cut by a transversal such that two alternate interior angles are congruent, the lines are parallel. (Alt. int. \angle s $\cong \Rightarrow \parallel$ lines)	217
32	If two lines are cut by a transversal such that two alternate exterior angles are congruent, the lines are parallel. (Alt. ext. \angle s $\cong \Rightarrow \parallel$ lines)	217
33	If two lines are cut by a transversal such that two corresponding angles are congruent, the lines are parallel. (Corr. \angle s $\cong \Rightarrow \parallel$ lines)	217
34	If two lines are cut by a transversal such that two interior angles on the same side of the transversal are supplementary, the lines are parallel.	218
35	If two lines are cut by a transversal such that two exterior angles on the same side of the transversal are supplementary, the lines are parallel.	218
36	If two coplanar lines are perpendicular to a third line, they are parallel.	218
37	If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, each pair of alternate interior angles are congruent. (\parallel lines \Rightarrow alt. int. \angle s \cong)	225
38	If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then any pair of the angles formed are either congruent or supplementary.	225
39	If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, each pair of alternate exterior angles are congruent. (\parallel lines \Rightarrow alt. ext. \angle s \cong)	226
40	If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, each pair of corresponding angles are congruent. (\parallel lines \Rightarrow corr. \angle s \cong)	226
41	If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, each pair of interior angles on the same side of the transversal are supplementary.	226
42	If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, each pair of exterior angles on the same side of the transversal are supplementary.	226
43	In a plane, if a line is perpendicular to one of two parallel lines, it is perpendicular to the other.	227
44	If two lines are parallel to a third line, they are parallel to each other. (Transitive Property of Parallel Lines)	227
45	A line and a point not on the line determine a plane.	231
46	Two intersecting lines determine a plane.	231
47	Two parallel lines determine a plane.	231
48	If a line is perpendicular to two distinct lines that lie in a plane and that pass through its foot, then it is perpendicular to the plane.	237
49	If a plane intersects two parallel planes, the lines of intersection are parallel.	282
50	The sum of the measures of the three angles of a triangle is 180.	295
51	The measure of an exterior angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of the measures of the remote interior angles.	296

List of Theorems, continued

52	A segment joining the midpoints of two sides of a triangle is parallel to the third side, and its length is one-half the length of the third side. (Midline Theorem)	296
53	If two angles of one triangle are congruent to two angles of a second triangle, then the third angles are congruent. (No-Choice Theorem)	332
54	If there exists a correspondence between the vertices of two triangles such that two angles and a nonincluded side of one are congruent to the corresponding parts of the other, then the triangles are congruent. (AAS)	302
55	The sum S_i of the measures of the angles of a polygon with n sides is given by the formula $S_i = (n - 2)180$.	308
56	If one exterior angle is taken at each vertex, the sum S_e of the measures of the exterior angles of a polygon is given by the formula $S_e = 360$.	308
57	The number d of diagonals that can be drawn in a polygon of n sides is given by the formula $d = \frac{n(n-3)}{2}$.	308
58	The measure E of each exterior angle of an equiangular polygon of n sides is given by the formula $E = \frac{360}{n}$.	315
59	In a proportion, the product of the means is equal to the product of the extremes. (Means-Extremes Products Theorem)	327
60	If the product of a pair of nonzero numbers is equal to the product of another pair of nonzero numbers, then either pair of numbers may be made the extremes, and the other pair the means, of a proportion. (Means-Extremes Ratio Theorem)	327
61	The ratio of the perimeters of two similar polygons equals the ratio of any pair of corresponding sides.	334
62	If there exists a correspondence between the vertices of two triangles such that two angles of one triangle are congruent to the corresponding angles of the other, then the triangles are similar. (AA)	339
63	If there exists a correspondence between the vertices of two triangles such that the ratios of the measures of corresponding sides are equal, then the triangles are similar. (SSS~)	341
64	If there exists a correspondence between the vertices of two triangles such that the ratios of the measures of two pairs of corresponding sides are equal and the included angles are congruent, then the triangles are similar. (SAS~)	349
65	If a line is parallel to one side of a triangle and intersects the other two sides, it divides those two sides proportionally. (Side-Splitter Theorem)	351
66	If three or more parallel lines are intersected by two transversals, the parallel lines divide the transversals proportionally.	351
67	If a ray bisects an angle of a triangle, it divides the opposite side into segments that are proportional to the adjacent sides. (Angle Bisector Theorem)	352

65	If an altitude is drawn to the hypotenuse of a right triangle, then	378
a.	The two triangles formed are similar to the given right triangle and to each other	
b.	The altitude to the hypotenuse is the mean proportional between the segments of the hypotenuse	
c.	Either leg of the given right triangle is the mean proportional between the hypotenuse of the given right triangle and the segment of the hypotenuse adjacent to that leg (i.e., the projection of that leg on the hypotenuse)	
68	The square of the measure of the hypotenuse of a right triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the measures of the legs. (Pythagorean Theorem)	384
70	If the square of the measure of one side of a triangle equals the sum of the squares of the measures of the other two sides, then the angle opposite the longest side is a right angle.	395
71	If $P = (x_1, y_1)$ and $Q = (x_2, y_2)$ are any two points, then the distance between them can be found with the formula	393
	$PQ = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$ or $PQ = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$	
72	In a triangle whose angles have the measures 30, 60, and 90, the lengths of the sides opposite these angles can be represented by x , $x\sqrt{3}$, and $2x$ respectively. (30°-60°-90°-Triangle Theorem)	405
73	In a triangle whose angles have the measures 45, 45, and 90, the lengths of the sides opposite these angles can be represented by x , x , and $x\sqrt{2}$ respectively. (45°-45°-90°-Triangle Theorem)	416
74	If a radius is perpendicular to a chord, then it bisects the chord.	441
75	If a radius of a circle bisects a chord that is not a diameter, then it is perpendicular to that chord.	441
76	The perpendicular bisector of a chord passes through the center of the circle.	441
77	If two chords of a circle are equidistant from the center, then they are congruent.	446
78	If two chords of a circle are congruent, then they are equidistant from the center of the circle.	446
79	If two central angles of a circle (or of congruent circles) are congruent, then their intercepted arcs are congruent.	453
80	If two arcs of a circle (or of congruent circles) are congruent, then the corresponding central angles are congruent.	453
81	If two central angles of a circle (or of congruent circles) are congruent, then the corresponding chords are congruent.	453
82	If two chords of a circle (or of congruent circles) are congruent, then the corresponding central angles are congruent.	453
83	If two arcs of a circle (or of congruent circles) are congruent, then the corresponding chords are congruent.	453

List of Theorems, *continued*

84	If two chords of a circle (or of congruent circles) are congruent, then the corresponding arcs are congruent.	453
85	If two tangent segments are drawn to a circle from an external point, then those segments are congruent. (Two-Tangent Theorem)	460
86	The measure of an inscribed angle or a tangent-chord angle (vertex on a circle) is one-half the measure of its intercepted arc.	469
87	The measure of a chord-chord angle is one-half the sum of the measures of the arcs intercepted by the chord-chord angle and its vertical angle.	470
88	The measure of a secant-secant angle, a secant-tangent angle, or a tangent-tangent angle (vertex outside a circle) is one-half the difference of the measures of the intercepted arcs.	471
89	If two inscribed or tangent-chord angles intercept the same arc, then they are congruent.	470
90	If two inscribed or tangent-chord angles intercept congruent arcs, then they are congruent.	479
91	An angle inscribed in a semicircle is a right angle.	480
92	The sum of the measures of a tangent-tangent angle and its minor arc is 180.	480
93	If a quadrilateral is inscribed in a circle, its opposite angles are supplementary.	487
94	If a parallelogram is inscribed in a circle, it must be a rectangle.	488
95	If two chords of a circle intersect inside the circle, then the product of the measures of the segments of one chord is equal to the product of the measures of the segments of the other chord. (Chord-Chord Power Theorem)	493
96	If a tangent segment and a secant segment are drawn from an external point to a circle, then the square of the measure of the tangent segment is equal to the product of the measures of the entire secant segment and its external part. (Tangent-Secant Power Theorem)	493
97	If two secant segments are drawn from an external point to a circle, then the product of the measures of one secant segment and its external part is equal to the product of the measures of the other secant segment and its external part. (Secant-Secant Power Theorem)	494
98	The length of an arc is equal to the circumference of its circle times the fractional part of the circle determined by the arc.	500
99	The area of a square is equal to the square of a side.	512
100	The area of a parallelogram is equal to the product of the base and the height.	516
101	The area of a triangle is equal to one-half the product of a base and the height (or altitude) for that base.	517

102	The area of a trapezoid equals one-half the product of the height and the sum of the bases.	523
103	The measure of the median of a trapezoid equals the average of the measures of the bases.	524
104	The area of a trapezoid is the product of the median and the height.	524
105	The area of a kite equals half the product of its diagonals.	528
106	The area of an equilateral triangle equals the product of one-fourth the square of a side and the square root of 3.	531
107	The area of a regular polygon equals one-half the product of the apothem and the perimeter.	532
108	The area of a sector of a circle is equal to the area of the circle times the fractional part of the circle determined by the sector's arc.	537
109	If two figures are similar, then the ratio of their areas equals the square of the ratio of corresponding segments. (Similar-Figures Theorem)	544
110	A median of a triangle divides the triangle into two triangles with equal areas.	548
111	Area of a triangle = $\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$, where a , b , and c are the lengths of the sides of the triangle and $s = \text{semiperimeter} = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$. (Hero's formula)	550
112	Area of a cyclic quadrilateral = $\sqrt{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)(s-d)}$, where a , b , c , and d are the sides of the quadrilateral and $s = \text{semiperimeter} = \frac{a+b+c+d}{2}$. (Brahmagupta's formula)	550
113	The lateral area of a cylinder is equal to the product of the height and the circumference of the base.	571
114	The lateral area of a cone is equal to one-half the product of the slant height and the circumference of the base.	571
115	The volume of a right rectangular prism is equal to the product of the height and the area of the base.	576
116	The volume of any prism is equal to the product of the height and the area of the base.	576
117	The volume of a cylinder is equal to the product of the height and the area of the base.	577
118	The volume of a prism or a cylinder is equal to the product of the figure's cross-sectional area and its height.	577
119	The volume of a pyramid is equal to one third of the product of the height and the area of the base.	583
120	The volume of a cone is equal to one third of the product of the height and the area of the base.	584

List of Theorems, *continued*

121	In a pyramid or a cone, the ratio of the area of a cross section to the area of the base equals the square of the ratio of the figures' respective distances from the vertex.	584
122	The volume of a sphere is equal to four thirds of the product of π and the cube of the radius.	588
123	The y form, or slope-intercept form, of the equation of a nonvertical line is $y = mx + b$, where b is the y -intercept of the line and m is the slope of the line.	610
124	The formula for an equation of a horizontal line is $y = b$, where b is the y -coordinate of every point on the line.	611
125	The formula for the equation of a vertical line is $x = a$, where a is the x -coordinate of every point on the line.	612
126	If $P = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$ and $Q = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$ are any two points, then the distance between them can be found with the formula $PQ = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2}$	613
127	The equation of a circle whose center is (h, k) and whose radius is r is $(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2$.	614
128	The perpendicular bisectors of the sides of a triangle are concurrent at a point that is equidistant from the vertices of the triangle. (The point of concurrency of the perpendicular bisectors is called the circumcenter of the triangle.)	650
129	The bisectors of the angles of a triangle are concurrent at a point that is equidistant from the sides of the triangle. (The point of concurrency of the angle bisectors is called the incenter of the triangle.)	681
130	The lines containing the altitudes of a triangle are concurrent. (The point of concurrency of the lines containing the altitudes is called the orthocenter of the triangle.)	681
131	The medians of a triangle are concurrent at a point that is two thirds of the way from any vertex of the triangle to the midpoint of the opposite side. (The point of concurrency of the medians of a triangle is called the centroid of the triangle.)	682
132	If two sides of a triangle are not congruent, then the angles opposite them are not congruent, and the larger angle is opposite the longer side. (If Δ , then Δ .)	691
133	If two angles of a triangle are not congruent, then the sides opposite them are not congruent, and the longer side is opposite the larger angle. (If Δ , then Δ .)	691
134	If two sides of one triangle are congruent to two sides of another triangle and the included angle in the first triangle is greater than the included angle in the second triangle, then the remaining side of the first triangle is greater than the remaining side of the second triangle. (SAS \neq)	697
135	If two sides of one triangle are congruent to two sides of another triangle and the third side of the first triangle is greater than the third side of the second triangle, then the angle opposite the third side in the first triangle is greater than the angle opposite the third side in the second triangle. (SSS \neq)	697

- 136 The distance d from any point $P = (x_1, y_1)$ to a line whose equation is in the form $ax + by + c = 0$ can be found with the formula 713

$$d = \frac{|ax_1 + by_1 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

- 137 The area A of a triangle with vertices at (x_1, y_1) , (x_2, y_2) , and (x_3, y_3) can be found with the formula 717

$$A = \frac{1}{2}|x_1y_2 + x_2y_3 + x_3y_1 - x_1y_3 - x_2y_1 - x_3y_2|$$

- 138 In any triangle ABC , with side lengths a , b , and c , 718

$$\frac{a}{\sin \angle A} = D \quad \frac{b}{\sin \angle B} = D \quad \frac{c}{\sin \angle C} = D$$

where D is the diameter of the triangle's circumcircle.

- 139 In any triangle ABC , with side lengths a , b , and c , 721

$$a^2m + b^2n = cd^2 + mn$$

where d is the length of a segment from vertex C to the opposite side, dividing that side into segments with lengths m and n . (Stewart's Theorem)

- 140 If a quadrilateral is inscribable in a circle, the product of the measures of its diagonals is equal to the sum of the products of the measures of the pairs of opposite sides. (Ptolemy's Theorem) 724

- 141 The inradius r of a triangle can be found with the formula $r = \frac{A}{s}$, where A is the triangle's area and s is the triangle's semiperimeter. 731

- 142 The circumradius R of a triangle can be found with the formula $R = \frac{abc}{4A}$, where a , b , and c are the lengths of the sides of the triangle and A is the triangle's area. 732

- 143 If ABC is a triangle with D on \overline{BC} , E on \overline{AC} , and F on \overline{AB} , then the three segments \overline{AD} , \overline{BE} , and \overline{CF} are concurrent if, and only if, 734

$$\left(\frac{BD}{DC}\right)\left(\frac{CE}{EA}\right)\left(\frac{AF}{FB}\right) = 1$$

- 144 If ABC is a triangle and F is on \overline{AB} , E is on \overline{AC} , and D is on an extension of \overline{BC} , then the three points D , E , and F are collinear if, and only if, 736

$$\left(\frac{BD}{DC}\right)\left(\frac{CE}{EA}\right)\left(\frac{AF}{FB}\right) = -1$$

145 (Barrow's Theorem)